

Orangeburg Times.

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A. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1873.

No. 32.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1 In- sertion	12 In- sertions	24 In- sertions	48 In- sertions
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\$2 a year, in advance—\$1 for six months.
JOB PRINTING in its all departments
neatly executed. Give us a call.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 28, 1872.
On and after SUNDAY, June 29, the
passenger trains on the South Carolina
Railroad will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA.

Leave Charleston - - - 6:00 a m
Arrive at Augusta - - - 1:45 p m

FOR COLUMBIA.

Leave Charleston - - - 6:00 a m
Arrive at Columbia, - - - 1:50 p m

FOR CHARLESTON.

Leave Augusta - - - 5:30 a m
Arrive at Charleston - - - 1:40 p m
Leave Columbia - - - 5:20 a m
Arrive at Charleston - - - 1:10 p m

AUGUSTA NIGHT EXPRESS.

(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Charleston - - - 8:10 p m
Arrive at Augusta - - - 7:15 a m
Leave Augusta - - - 6:15 p m
Arrive at Charleston - - - 5:35 a m

COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS.

(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Charleston - - - 7:10 p m
Arrive at Columbia - - - 6:15 a m
Leave Columbia - - - 7:15 p m
Arrive at Charleston - - - 6:45 a m

SUMMERVILLE TRAIN.

Leave Summerville - - - 7:35 a m
Arrive at Charleston - - - 8:30 a m
Leave Charleston - - - 3:35 p m
Arrive at Summerville at - - 4:40 p m

CAMDEN BRANCH.

Leave Camden - - - 3:55 a m
Arrive at Columbia - - - 8:30 a m
Leave Columbia - - - 10:40 a m
Arrive at Camden - - - 3:25 p m

Day and Night Trains connect at Au-
gusta with Macon and Augusta Railroad
and Georgia Railroads. This is the
quickest and most direct route, and as
comfortable and cheap as any other route
to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St.
Louis and all other points West and
Northwest.

Columbia Night Trains connect with
Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and
Day and Night Trains connect with Char-
lotte Road.

Through Tickets on sale, via this route
to all points North.

Camden Train connects at Kingville
daily (except Sundays) with Day Passen-
ger Train, and runs through to Columbia
A. L. TYLER, Vice-President.
S. B. Pickens General Ticket Agent.
Sep 27

DR. THOM S LEGARE,

LATE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN TO THE ROYAL
AND CITY HOSPITAL OF CHARLESTON,

OFFERS his professional services to the
community of Orangeburg and to the pub-
lic at large.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2,
and 7 to 9 at night.

Office, Market Street, over store of Jno. A.
Hamilton.

aug. 14 1873 26 6m

MOSES M. BROWN,

BARBER.

MARKET STREET, ORANGEBURG, S. C.,
(NEXT DOOR TO STRAUS & STREET'S MILL.)

HAVING permanently located in the town,
would respectfully solicit the patronage of
the citizens. Every effort will be used to give
satisfaction.
June 18, 1873 18 1y

REEDER & DAVIS, COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ADGERS WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Oswell Reeder. Zimmerman Davis.
Sept. 10, 1873. 30

THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

IS BEST, Because it is perfect in its work
Because it has the endorsement of so
many ladies who use it; because it is simple,
and because it can be bought complete on table
for only \$37.00.

JOHN A. HAMILTON.

Agent for H. S. S. Machine.
march 6, 1873 3f

Haigler's Academy.

The exercises of this School will be resumed
on Monday September 1st 1873.

TERMS PER MONTH:
Beginners - - - \$2.00
Advanced Scholars - - - 3.00
Latin and Greek 50c extra, each.
Board per school week - \$3.50
" " " month - 12.00
HUGO G. SHERIDAN,
Teacher

W. J. DeTreville.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office at Court House Square,
Orangeburg, S. C.

mch 13-1yr

IZLAR & DIBBLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

RUSSELL STREET,

Orangeburg, S. C.

Jas. F. Izlar. S. Dibble.
mch 6-1yr

DR. H. BAER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGIST,

131 Meeting Street, Charleston, So. Ca.

DR. BAER keeps a complete assortment of
everything that belongs to his branch of
business; and makes a specialty of Trusses, Ab-
dominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder
Braces, for ladies or gentlemen. Also Mag-
neto-Electric Batteries, Homoeopathic Medi-
cines, and Medicine Chests for Physicians or
Families.

He is proprietor of numerous valuable remedies,
and agent for many more. He cordially
invites orders from his country friends.
April 16, 1873 8 6m

Geo. S. Hacker

Doors Sash, Blind

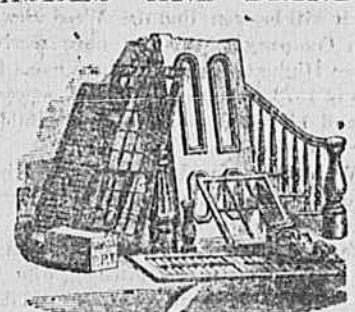
Factory

CHARLESTON.

THIS IS A LARGE AND COMPLETE
factory as there is in the South. All work
manufactured at the Factory in this city. The
only house owned and managed by a Carolin-
ian in this city. Send for price list. Address
GEO. S. HACKER,

Postoffice Box 170, Charleston, S. C.
Factory and Warerooms on King street oppo-
site Cannon street, on line of City Railway,
Oct. 30 1y

SASHES AND BLINDS,



Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Fixtures, Build-
ers' Furnishing Hardware, Drain Pipe, Floor
Tiles, Wire Guards, Terra Cotta Ware, Marble
and Slate Mantle Pieces.

Window Glass a Specialty.

White-Pine Lumber for Sale.
Circulars and Price Lists sent free on applica-
tion, by P. P. TOALE,
No. 29 Hayne and 33 Pinckney street,
Oct 1-1y Charleston, S. C.

WANTED.

We will give men
and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from \$4 to \$8 per day, can be pursued in your
own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those
out of employment, or having leisure time;
girls and boys frequently do as well as men.
Particulars free.
Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Sept. 4, 1873 20 6t

AN ACT TO REMEDY AND SUPPLY
THE LOSS OF PUBLIC RECORDS, AND
TO PERPETUATE TESTIMONY IN
REGARD TO DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
SETTLEMENTS AND OTHER PAPERS,
LOST BY FIRE AT ABBEVILLE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the
Senate and House of Representatives of
the State of South Carolina, now met
and sitting in General Assembly, and
by the authority of the same, That any
party to a record, plaintiff, defendant,
assignee, or any person having an interest
in any judgment, or agricultural lien,
the record of which has been destroyed
by fire at Abbeville, on the 19th January
and 17th November, 1872, shall
have the right to supply the same in the
following manner:

SEC. 2. That the party desiring to
supply such record may, upon notice of
not less than twenty days, served per-
sonally upon the other parties in interest
in such record, make application to
the clerk of the Court for leave to substitute
a new record, which application
shall contain, as nearly as possible, a
statement of the names of the parties,
the amount of the debt, the entry of said
judgment add execution, the names of
the attorneys of record, with such other
particulars as the applicant may deem
proper to his case; all which shall be
verified by the affidavit of the applicant,
or his or her agent or attorney, accord-
ing to the best of his knowledge, informa-
tion and belief.

SEC. 3. That upon failure of the party
or parties, served as aforesaid, to answer
such application, in writing, to be filed
in the clerk's office within twenty days
thereafter, exclusive of the day of ser-
vice, the clerk of the Court shall docket
judgment for the party filing said ap-
plication.

SEC. 4. That if the party or parties,
served with notice as above, file with
the clerk of the Court, within twenty
days after such service, excluding the
day of service, an answer to the applica-
tion, denying, upon oath, the applicant's
right to the relief sought, with a state-
ment of the grounds why such applica-
tion should not be granted, the jurisdic-
tion of the clerk of the Court shall cease,
and he shall refer the application,
answer, and any accompanying papers,
to a commissioner, for whose appoint-
ment provision is hereafter made.

SEC. 5. That said commissioner shall
take, in writing, all the testimony intro-
duced by one or both parties, according
to law; shall hear and decide the matter
in controversy, report his decision in
writing, and, with it, return all the
papers to the Court of common Pleas.
From the decision of the commissioner
an appeal may be taken to the Court by
the party or parties dissatisfied there-
with, as in case of an appeal from the
decision of Referee appointed under the
Code. If there be no appeal, the clerk
of the Court, shall docket judgment
according to the report and decision of
the commissioner.

SEC. 6. In every case in which the
defendant or defendants in any burned
judgment or decree shall be absent from
and without the limits of this State, in
lieu of the service required by this Act
it shall be sufficient to publish, in a
newspaper of Abbeville County one
month's notice of such application, and,
if the absentee's residence is known, a
copy of the paper containing the publi-
cation shall be mailed to his or her ad-
dress: Provided, That nothing herein
contained shall prevent such absent
defendant or defendants, within two
years after the publication of the notice
in this Section provided, from moving
the Court, upon a proper showing, to set
aside such judgment or decree.

SEC. 7. The County commissioners for
Abbeville County shall, forthwith,
furnish the clerk of said County with a
book or books of proper size, suitably
ruled and securely bound, to be labelled
"Abstract of Burnt Judgments and
Decrees," in which the said clerk shall
enter an abstract of every such judg-
ment and decree, a new record of which
shall be so ordered to be substituted,
setting out, in distinct and appropriate
columns, as near as possible, the names
of all the original parties, plaintiffs and

defendants' attorneys, the date of the
issuing of the judgment or filing of the
decree, the amount of the recovery, the
sum bearing interest, and the date from
which the interest began to run, the
balance actually due at the date of the
destruction, the date of the entry of the
original process, the last process issued
for the execution of such judgment, and
the costs due thereon. And such
entries shall, without other or further
record, be good and sufficient in law for
all purposes for which the original record
itself could have been used, and of equal
authority therewith in all respects.

SEC. 8. In any case provided for in
this Act, if the applicant, or, in case of
his death, his personal representative,
shall make oath, according to the best
of his knowledge and belief, that a dis-
covery from the party or parties re-
spondent is the only means by which
such lost or destroyed record or docu-
ment can be established; and also of the
former existence, and of the loss and
destruction of such record or other docu-
ment, he may, if the respondent, or
either of them, if more than one be
living, and be within the limits of the
State, call upon such respondent to
answer, on oath, as to the former exis-
tence of such record or other document,
and as to its contents, character and
description, and also as to the amount
due thereon. And in case such respond-
ent, after at least ten days' personal
notice, (if he be within the County
when such proceeding is had, and
twenty days if he is not,) shall fail to
answer, upon oath, the interrogatories
so propounded, such failure to answer,
(unless satisfactorily explained or ac-
counted for,) shall be taken and con-
sidered as an admission by such respond-
ent of the truth of the facts stated and
set forth in the applicant's affidavit:

Provided, That such admission shall
only affect the party so failing to answer
as aforesaid, and his legal representa-
tives. If such respondent shall deny,
on oath, the former existence of such
record or other document, so attempted
to be set up, or shall deny, on oath, that
there is anything due thereon to such
applicant, or his legal representatives,
or shall deny any other material fact
alleged in the applicant's affidavit, the
answer of the respondent, together with
the affidavit of the applicant, shall be
considered as evidence in the case, and
shall, with such other testimony as the
parties on both sides may offer, be sub-
mitted to the Court: Provided, That no
costs shall be taxed against the respond-
ent for the interrogatories which may
be propounded to him under the pro-
visions of this Act.

SEC. 9. That the commissioners of the
County shall provide a book or books
for the clerk of the Court, in which the
said clerk shall record an abstract of all
the deeds, conveyances, mortgages,
settlements, liens, and other instruments
in writing heretofore recorded, and
required by law to be recorded, which
abstract shall contain a statement of the
names of the parties, a brief state-
ment of the property mentioned in the
deed or other instrument, the date of
the paper, the time when the registry
was made, and the certificate of such
registry shall be entered anew on said
paper. And the said deeds, convey-
ances, mortgages, settlements, liens, and
other instruments in writing, shall be
recorded as above provided for within
six months from the ratification of this
Act, otherwise they shall not prevail as
liens against subsequent creditors or
purchasers for a valuable consideration
without notice.

SEC. 10. That in case any deed, con-
veyance, settlement, mortgage, Agricul-
tural lien, or other instrument in writ-
ing, shall have been duly recorded, and,
after registry, redelivered to the owner
thereof, and the same shall have been
misplaced, lost or destroyed whilst in
possession of the owner, or in case of
any deed, conveyance, mortgage, settle-
ment, agricultural lien, or other instru-
ment in writing requiring registry, shall
have been delivered to the Register
with such intent, and shall have been
burned whilst in the office of the Regis-
ter of Meuse conveyance, and before
redelivery to the owner thereof, an

abstract of all such deeds, conveyances,
mortgages, settlements, agricultural
liens, and other instruments in writing,
shall be provided, as in the case of judg-
ments, as aforesaid, and recorded by the
clerk in the book books, as ordered in the
preceding Section of this Act.

SEC. 11. That nothing herein con-
tained shall prevent any one from estab-
lishing, on the trial of any cause, any
lost or burnt paper, according to the
rules of evidence now existing.

SEC. 12. That the Judge of the
Eighth Judicial circuit shall have pow-
er to appoint a person, who shall be
called a commissioner, to hear and
decide all questions to be referred to
him, as required under the provisions of
this Act.

SEC. 13. The County commissioners
are authorized and required to employ
the service of a competent person to
arrange properly, in the new office of
the Probate Judge, of said County, all
the records of the late Court of Equity
which properly belong to the Probate
Court, and which were saved in a mixed
and disorderly condition from the late
fire in Abbeville.

SEC. 14. That in cases where records
are altogether destroyed, or burned, the
execution excepted, the execution shall
be taken as prima facie evidence of the
burned or lost record.

SEC. 15. That by the substitution and
removal of judgments and papers, as pro-
vided by this Act, no party shall have
any other or greater right than would
have existed had the judgment and con-
veyance, mortgage, settlement, lien, or
other instrument in writing, never been
burned, misplaced, lost or destroyed.

Approved February 27, 1873.

How to Turn Out

The duke of Wellington always slept
on an iron camp bedstead, eighteen in-
ches wide. "When a man wants to turn
out," he said, "it is time for him to
turn out." The Emperor Nicholas did
the same. Mr. Owen says: "The prin-
ciple is well enough; but I think the de-
tail is wrong. Sleep itself is far too im-
portant to be made uncomfortable. My
old friend Rossiter fixed his alarm so
that, at the foreordained moment, the
bed clothes were dragged from the bed,
and Rossiter lay shivering. I have my-
self somewhere the drawings and speci-
fications for a patent (which I never ap-
plied for) which arranges a set of cams
and wheelwork under the bedstead,
which, at the moment appointed, lift the
pillow end six feet, and deliver the sleep-
er on his feet on the now horizontal foot
board. He is not apt to sleep long af-
ter that. Rossiter found another con-
trivance which worked better. The alarm
clock struck a match, which lighted the
lamp, which boiled the water for Ross-
iter's shaving. If Rossiter stayed in bed
too long, the water boiled over upon his
razor and clean shirt, and the prayer
book his mother gave him, and Coler-
idge's autograph, and his open pocket
book, and all the other precious things
he could put in a basin underneath when
he went to bed, so he had to get up be-
fore that moment came.—OLD AND
NEW.

The Colored People

At the South, it appears from the fol-
lowing table, are not increasing as rap-
idly as before the war:

Alabama.—The negro population in-
creased from 1840 to 1850, 37 per cent.,
from 1850 to 1870, 13 per cent.

Arkansas.—The negro population in-
creased from 1840 to 1850, 238 per cent;
from 1850 to 1860, 187 per cent.; from
1860 to 1870, 10 per cent.

Florida.—From 1830 to 1840, 54 per
cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 47 per cent.;
from 1860 to 1870, 48 per cent.

Georgia.—From 1840 to 1850, 33 per
cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 21 per cent.;
from 1860 to 1870, 17 per cent.

North Carolina.—From 1840 to 1850,
18 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 14 per
cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 9 per cent.

South Carolina.—From 1840 to 1850,
17 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 5 per
cent.; from 1860 to 1870, only 3,400,
being not 1 per cent.

Tennessee.—From 1840 to 1850, 33
per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 15 per
cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 13 per cent.

Virginia.—From 1840 to 1850, 6 per

cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 6 per cent;
from 1860 to 1870, a diminution of 36,
000, being 7 per cent. decrease.

Louisiana.—From 1840 to 1850, about
30 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 30 per
cent.; from 1860 to 1870, only 13,000,
being about 4 per cent.

Kentucky.—From 1840 to 1850, 30
per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 16 per
cent.; from 1860 to 1870, a diminution
of about 14,000, or some 7 per cent. de-
crease.

Mississippi.—From 1840 to 1850, 40
per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 40 per
cent.; from 1860 to 1870, an increase of
less than 5,000, being about 1 per cent.

The Fire of 1861.

The "Boston Commercial Bulletin,"
relates a flaming story of a Hero who
claims to have set fire to Charleston in
1861. His object was revenge for hav-
ing been arrested on suspicion of being a
spy. To create a hero out of an arch
devil, may suit the Bulletin, but if eternal
justice is supreme, his fire will be
hotter than the flames, that left 2000
people homeless, and in utter ruin. We
remember that appalling night. The
whisper was, it might have been the
work of a yankee emissary. Be it so; his
fate even at the hands of his countrymen
should have been instant death. Bos-
ton, Chicago, and other northern cities
have burned since then. Our comments
have been those of sympathy. We leave
exultation over misfortune to the cow-
ardly and malicious.

Curious Suicide at Pittsburg.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—A very curious
suicide took place in Allegheny last
evening. A young man named Albert
Sang, a painter by trade, came here
some two months ago from New York.
He worked quite steadily until a week
ago when he took to drinking. Last
evening he sat in his room looking out
on the railroad track. Just before six o-
clock, the mail train came along, when
Sang rushed out of the house and threw
himself in front of the train which passed
over him. His head was terribly crush-
ed and death was almost instantaneous.

A man named J. G. Andrews, was ar-
rested here yesterday for forgery. Several
checks for small amounts were
found on him.

The remains of the two young men
drowned in the Allegheny river have
not been identified. From their strong
resemblance it is supposed they are
brothers.

Odd Sayings

Lazy men are always the most pos-
itive. They are too lazy to inform them-
selves, and too lazy to change their
minds.

A man will defend his weak spots a
great deal more sharply than he will his
strong ones.

If men were stubborn just in propor-
tion as they were right, stubbornness
would take her seat among the virtues;
but men are generally stubborn just in
proportion as they are ignorant and
wrong.

We have professors who teach the art
of talking correctly: why can't we have
some who will teach the art of listening
patiently?

Slanders travel on the wind; and
where they come from and where they
go, none of us seem to know.

A dispatch from Chicago says that
a very large meeting of the farmers of
Iroquois, Ill., was held at Gilman a few
days ago. Resolutions were adopted by
the meeting renouncing all former polit-
ical affiliation, rebuking class legisla-
tion, favoring a revenue tariff, calling
for the abolition of the national banking
system, and for the assessment of rail-
road property for taxation at its cash
value. They pledged themselves never
to vote for any man who voted for the
back salary or accepted any back pay
and stigmatized the action of the Pres-
ident in signing a bill that put \$100,000
in his own pocket as an exhibition of
morbid avarice unparalleled in Ameri-
can history.

A disastrous fire at Havana has left
2,500 families without homes, and de-
stroyed about \$5,000,000 in property.